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House.

It is probable that on reflection Mr.

Cleveland will abandon his third term

aspirations.

One thing that Democrats can give

thanks for is that there will be no more

elections in 1894.

It looks as if the presidential election

of 1896 might show a solid North

against a disintegrated South.

If the gerrymander is to be a thing of

the past in Indiana, it should be pro-

hibited by the Constitution, as in New

York.

In 1892 Mr. Cleveland's vote in New

York was 654,588. Tuesday, Mr. Mor-

ton's vote for Governor was 674,815—

nearly 20,000 greater.

Knox county will be represented by a

Republican in the next Legislature for

the first time in its history, and its his-

tory antedates that of the State.

The political whirligig seems to have

brought about a practically solid North,

and the heretofore solid South is

seamed and cracked in all directions.

The Pall Mall Gazette laments the

defeat of Wilson, "who fought for the poor

man most valiantly." The trouble was

he fought for the poor man in England.

It seems probable that the proposed

amendment conferring full suffrage

upon women in Kansas was defeated be-

cause the suffragists espoused the Popu-

larist cause in the campaign.

Mr. Cleveland's letters and conduct

may have influenced a few thousand

voters to stay at home, but if he had

supported Hill he could not have saved

the Democratic party. The people were

against it.

The free trade camp saw in the vote

of 1893 the declaration of the people

against protection, but in the avalanche

of last Tuesday he sees nothing but

vengeance for the failure of the Demo-

cratic Congress.

The ignorance of the British press

concerning American affairs is illus-

trated in the observation of several

papers to the effect that it is not prob-

able the country desires a return of Mc-

Kinley protection.

President Cleveland, in his Thanks-

giving proclamation, urges the people

to pray "that in our national life we

may clearer see and closer follow the

paths of righteousness." Be patient, Gov-

ernor; the people are getting there.

The Marion Chronicle says that the

glass workers in two of the factories in

that city celebrated the Republican vic-

tory by wearing their white "plug hats"

all day on Wednesday while they were

blowing glass. It wasn't a cold day for

them, either.

The term of Attorney-general Alonzo

Greene Smith will expire in a few days,

but there is time enough remaining, if

properly utilized, to prepare and sub-

mit to Governor Matthews that long-

delayed report which the law requires

should be made.

If only the bona fide voters had been

permitted to vote in Wayne township

last Tuesday, the Republicans would

have elected their township ticket, but

the poor farm voters and the attend-

ants at the hospital deprived the ma-

jority of local government.

No feature of the recent election will

prove more important or far reaching

in its results than the defeat of Tam-

many and the adoption of the consti-

tutional amendments in New York.

The beneficial effects of these results

will be felt in favor of good govern-

ment for generations to come.

The only Democrats who saved their

honor in the recent election were those

who voted against their party, and

they deserve a great deal of credit. If

the time should ever come when the

Republican party shall as richly deserve

punishing, it is to be hoped Republicans

will be as independent and as true to

duty.

caused by the death of Senator Vance. As the Republicans are the larger part of the combination, they ought to get a Senator out of the deal.

THE NECESSITY OF CONSERVATION.

The views of Hon. C. W. Fairbanks in yesterday's issue relative to the policy which the Republican Legislature and officials should pursue, will meet the hearty approval of the best men in both parties. No. the least of the causes of Democratic disaster in Indiana is the dishonesty of the people with reckless or dishonest ring rule in the State and counties. The people have become disgusted with Green Smithism in State and county—the grabbing of every dollar by tax-eaters that they could get at. The people have had enough of such inefficient and low-level legislatures as the last three. The people are out of patience with the present methods of managing the larger part of the State's revenue and charitable institutions. There are two or three exceptions; but the prisons and the asylums are managed largely in the interest of Democratic spoilsmen. While the appointment of trustees should be left with the Governor, the Republican Legislature can and should pass a bill requiring that such boards shall be made up of men from both parties, selected for their personal integrity, character and business qualifications. What the public demands, and has a right to demand, is that the public charities and penal and reformatory institutions shall be administered in a way to bring the largest benefits to all, by non-partisan boards, and anything the Legislature can do to bring this about should be done.

It has become the custom for the officials of State institutions to spend days and weeks about the Legislature lobbying members for appropriations. There should be an end of this. The officials should submit to the Legislature an itemized estimate of the amount of money required. This estimate should be carefully scrutinized and pruned by the committee which is charged with the inspection of the several institutions. Those who have been observers about the Legislature must have come to the conclusion that these officials have always been intent on getting the largest sum of money possible, because they have been forced to beg for it. Those who will look through the bills of such institutions in the Auditor's office will come to the conclusion that considerable sums of money have been expended for luxurious furnishings for officials and visitors, which should have been expended for the improvement of the institution. The partial investigation of the southern prison by the last Legislature resulted in disclosures which warrant its thorough overhauling by the Republican Legislature. There is also a tendency on the part of State educational institutions to lavish expenditure for buildings and improvements. When the State-paid officers of any of these institutions turn lobbyists the Legislature, by resolution, should order them to their duties. The amounts to which intelligent committees find to be necessary to operate these institutions upon business principles should be promptly voted; but while Indiana is extending the term to four years, the extension of buildings and the introduction of costly experiments in management should be emphatically refused by the Legislature.

To put the institutions of the State upon a business and economical basis, to enact an apportionment law which will re-establish fair representation in the Legislature and in Congress, to simplify the ballot law and yet retain all that is good in it, to protect the people against exorbitant exactions by constructive fees, to pay no more men to do the State work than careful business men would employ for the same service—these are the subjects which will demand the attention of the next Legislature to the exclusion of all other matters. Such is the sentiment of the men who are Republicans, and such is the expectation of the people.

THE INDIANA DELEGATION.

The full Republican delegation which Indiana has elected to the Fifty-fourth National House will meet on the first Monday in December, 1894, contains two men who have served in Congress. Not only are they new men, but only two of them are old enough to have served in the war, and those two, Steele and Leighty, are veterans. Six of the delegation—Hemlinway, Tracewell, Watson, Overstreet, Faris and Hanly—are forty years of age or less, while Henry, Hardy, Johnson, Dr. Hatch and Rege are about forty-five. Two of the delegation, Watson and Hanly, are about thirty years of age. It is not probable that any delegation of thirteen members containing so many young men has ever represented a State in Congress. Nor has the nomination of these young men and their election been the result of any chance. The youngest men were nominated because they were esteemed as good citizens and able men, and because they had commended themselves to the people in the counties where they live. Mr. Hemlinway, of the First district, has achieved distinction as a lawyer. Mr. Hardy has demonstrated his positive power by carrying the Second district. In the Third district, Mr. Tracewell is regarded as a man of capacity, and the fact that he defeated Mr. Stockslager shows that he enjoys the esteem of the people. Mr. Watson already has a country-wide fame as the young man who defeated Mr. Holman. He is a courageous and brilliant young man who will undoubtedly commend himself to the confidence of his constituents by zealously looking after their interests. Mr. Overstreet, in the Fifth, is one of those quiet but untiring workers whose sound judgment makes them effective. Mr. Johnson, in the Sixth, has made his mark in two houses. Mr. Henry, of this district, lawyer and business man of rare capacity, will early become a positive factor in the House. Mr. Faris, of the Eighth district, is another young lawyer, of staying qualities and sound ability. Mr. Hanly, of the Ninth, thirty years of age, born and reared in poverty, has shown the stuff of which he is made by winning the nomination over a half dozen able men. Dr. Hatch, in the Tenth, will make a useful member. Ex-Governor Steele has displayed high qualifications as a Representative in previous Congresses.

Above every other business man of great force of character, who will like Mr. Overstreet, be felt in the committee room. Mr. Royce is one of the ablest lawyers of his age in the northern part of the State. This brief refer-

ence to each member of the Republican delegation shows that it is composed of men who have the capacity to make themselves felt in the councils of the party in Washington.

NOW FOR BETTER TIMES.

The recent election showed that a very large majority of the American people believe that the Democratic party is mainly responsible for the prevailing hard times and that a Republican victory would bring an improvement. Thousands of Democrats voted the Republican ticket to punish their own party for its criminal blundering; other thousands who did not vote at all are openly rejoicing over the Republican victory, and there is reason to believe that many who voted with their party are really glad it was defeated. The result shows that all the Republicans and a great number of Democrats believed that a Republican victory would bring better times.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN LOCAL OFFICERS.

An important feature of the great Republican victory in this State is the remarkable gain in local officers. In the tidal wave that swept the country, the State and every Congress district in the State this was to have been expected, but the magnitude of the victory at large has caused the importance of local victories to be overlooked. No party in Indiana ever gained in any election as many officials of this class, county commissioners and township trustees, as did the Republicans in the recent election. They carried many counties which they never carried before, and in quite a number of counties carried every township. There are 1,016 townships in the State, and at present the trustees stand: Democrats, 595; Republicans, 333; Independent, 19; Prohibition, 1; People's party, 8. It is impossible as yet to say how many townships were carried by the Republicans in the late election, but it is a safe estimate to say 500. This will give the Republicans more than twice as many trustees as they have at present, and about 200 more than the Democrats now have. This is a very important gain in many ways. In the first place, township trustees are closer to the people than any other officers, and have more to do with local administration. It is in their power to reduce the expenses of local government and to introduce reforms in administration. Quite a number of townships will now have Republican trustees for the first time in their history. Some of these have been openly robbed by their trustees, and no doubt others have been secretly. It will devolve on the new trustees to expose wrongdoing wherever it has existed, and to give the people clean, honest and economical local government.

Township trustees are by virtue of their office school trustees and inspectors of elections, and have the appointment of judges of election. They are therefore an important part of the election machinery of the State. The Democrats have not lost sight of this fact. When the last election of trustees, prior to the taking effect of the Australian ballot law, was about to be held, in April, 1890, the Democratic State central committee issued and distributed throughout the State a circular in which it said:

The laws passed by the last Legislature upon the subject of school books and election machinery have increased the importance of the office of township trustees. It is the duty of the Democratic party to give to the people the best man for the office, and to elect him by the vote of the people. It is the duty of the Democratic party to give to the people the best man for the office, and to elect him by the vote of the people. It is the duty of the Democratic party to give to the people the best man for the office, and to elect him by the vote of the people.

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Since gerrymanders have been filling Indiana delegations with men who, on all important questions of legislation, have been an annex of the South, the reputation of the State has suffered in the estimation of the progressive people of the North. Such being the case, it is within the power of these men, representing the potential forces of the State in business and enterprise, to do much to neutralize the impressions which the majority of recent delegations has given the remainder of the country and to establish Indiana in the place belonging to it, which is in the front rank of States in intelligence and enterprise, such as it held during the war for the Union.

INDIANA OPINION.

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